occasion of his welcome to the city:

the nominees of the Whig Convention."

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

Thursday last:

without foundation.

present I am content with expressing my utmost gratitud to you and the assurance of my perpetual regard."

"Mr. WEBSTER has been a Whig, and he proposes to be

Whig. At his time of life it can hardly be expected

that he will take the stump in favor of the nomination

but we have seen no evidence that he is not as earnestly

desirous for the triumph of Whig principles now as in '44

or '48, when he threw his personal influence in favor of

The New York "Times" of the same day has the

subjoined Letter from F. A. TALLMADGE, Esq., of that city, giving an account of an interview which

took place between himself and Mr. WEBSTER on

I have seen, with not a little surprise, an extract from a Boston paper declaring that the representation of a conversation between Mr. Webster and myself relating to

the Presidential candidates, contained in your paper, was

On the day previous to the reception of Mr. Wensten in Boston, I called on him at the Astor House, when I expressed the regret that I then entertained and now most deeply feel, that I could not meet him under different

Some other conversation occurred between us in regard

to the political aspects of the country, which it is not no

ter of principle, he and every good Whig would sustain

nominee who would carry out these principles that the Whigs had long contended for, and the adoption of which

rould best promote the great interests of the country.

At the meeting in the Ninth Ward I probably spoke

a mere personal character; and that, however elevated might be his claims to the most exalted position within

our gift, all would be sacrificed on the altar of patriotism

and devotion to the interests of his country. In this characteristic of Mr. Webster I cannot be deceived, and

the nomination by the Native Americans, nor the orations

at Boston, cannot and will not, I am confident, for one moment shake his determination to stand by the prin-

ciples of a party of which he has been so long the honored leader, or induce him to adopt a course that will engen-der the unkindest feelings of a large portion of that party

of whose principles and policy he has been the ablest ac

We cannot suppose that any portion of the Pub-

lic can long remain in doubt as to the future course

of Mr. WEBSTER. For ourselves, we believe that

when the time arrives for him to define his position

"In the dark and troubled night that is upon us, I se

no star above the horizon promising light to guide us but

The recommendation to get up a "National

Union Convention," for the nomination of Mr.

WEBSTER as a candidate for the Presidency, meets

with no favor from the true Whigs of the North,

"It is deserving of notice," says the Boston Daily Ad

ertiser, "that all these propositions are anonymous, in

singular contrast with the calls which were published in

any other nomination had been formally made.

casion, when he said to his friends

nor of any other section.

any such proceeding.

F. A. TALLMADGE.

The Panama railroad is completed to the cross ing of the river, near Gorgona. The dates from San Francisco are to the 18th

ultimo. The reports from the mining district's are The Whig State Convention has nominated Gr. 9.

B. TINGLEY, of Santa Clara, and P. S. EDWARDS, An express lately arrived at San Diego reports the murder of Col. CRAIG, who commanded the

mento, in the Court of Sessions, between Judge Wilson and John H. McKune. Judge Wilson having stabbed McKune, Henry Caulfield fired at the

board a French frigate.

cessary to state.

In the course of our conversation I stated to Mr. Webster that his friends were embarrassed in regard to his position, but that I supposed that we had no alternative but to sustain the nomination that was made by the Balthe 23d ultimo, and the city of Mexico to the 19th. Several insurrections and pronunciamientoes had taken place in various pasts of the Republic, in consequence of the helpless and unprovided state in but to sustain the nomination that was made by the Baltimore Convention, as a different course might endanger the harmony of the Whig party and its ultimate success; to which Mr. Webster responded, that the Whig party should sustain the nomination made by the Convention.

At the meeting alluded to in your paper, I certainly did not, in the few remarks that I made, mean to convey the idea that Mr. Webster would cordially sustain the nomination, for I knew that he would not; but that, as a matter of principle he and every good. Whice would sectain a which Congress, by adjourning without passing any revenue bills, had left the Government. They have been suppressed, but the President had determined to convoke Congress to provide for the

tween the French Minister and the Mexican Government. The circumstances are as follows:

From the indemnity lately paid by the United States to Mexico, the latter had transferred the sum of \$2,500,000 to the payment of its bonds in the hands of English holders. These English bondholders were about to carry stipulated that all the duties upon specie exported should be applied, protested through the French Minister against this large sum being taken out of the country by the English bondholders without the payment of duties. A spirited correspondence ensued. The Mexican Governspirited correspondence ensued. The Mexican Govern-ment at last decided that as the money in question was Government funds, it was not liable to duties. Hereupon

to the Company last month.

extensive damage suffered by the Canal from the great flood in April last. On this subject the able Chief Enflood in April last. On this subject the able Chief Engineer, Mr. Fisk, expresses his opinion that the \$80,000 left to perish.

(estimated by him in April) will not only be sufficient to restore the navigation in July, but also, at a few points, the intelligent, patriotic, united Whig party of the United commence works which, when completed, will so protect or sixteen perished. There are various estimates as to shout six miles of the Canal, in the aggregate, where the heaviest damages are sustained, both as regards expense and time for repair, as to prevent more than about three thousand dollars in damage, in place of about forty thousand as at present, in the event of a rise in the Potoma as high as that of the 18th and 20th of April last-the Boston and New York for the purpose of recommending highest that can be found for the last hundred years. Mr. WEBSTER to the public for this same object, before make the following extract from Mr. Fisk's report:

Branch, a distance of 116 miles, from five to six feet; and immediately below the Great Falls it rose about sixty-four feet above low water, and eight feet above the fresh

"In view of the preceding facts, the Canal Company

could not do damage exceeding \$40,000.

"And, in the end, it may be as well for the company that the late disaster has befallen it before the business be a few years hence; for it will have been the cause of bringing about the construction of such improvements in the canal as would, in the event of another rise in the

We do not forget any such threats, because we made as it was immediately before the occurrence of the late one. Will the Tribune have the kindness to mention any fresh, and as it will be again when the navigation is restored. The canal was never in better condition than in March last. Boats of the first class were drawing 41 feet water, and carrying loads averaging about 120 tons. It was (in March last) secure against serious damage and interruption to its navigation from water as high in the Potomac as had been known for a long period; and will be, as already remarked, when the present repairs and work going on are completed, equally secure against serious damage and interruption to its navigation from water is high as any of which we have knowledge."

M. THIERS arrived at Geneva on the 20th, and left next day for Vevay. He intends passing the rest of the year at Clarens, and finishing there his "History of the Consulate and Empire." His family is to join him there.

physicians to Dieppe for the benefit of sea bathing; but little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A baronetcy has been conferred by the Queen of England on the Scottish historian, now Sir CHARLES ALISON

It has lately become the practice on the Austrian rail-

ways to place a looking-glass on the top of the locomo-tive, inclined in such a way as to enable the engine-driver to see the whole train reflected, so that he can at once stop in case of accident. The plan has just been adopted on the railway from Brussels to Antwerp.

Some of the exiles from France now living in London have formed themselves into a society for the purpose of carrying on a systematic warfare, through means of a means of the city.

OFFICIAL. GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFIC

Washington, July 16, 1852 The painful task devolves on the General-in-Chief of announcing to the Army the death of Colonel and Brevet-Major General Roger Jones, Adjutant General, who expired in this city about sunset yesterday, after an illness of a few hours.

General Jones commenced his military career January 26, 1809, as a Lieutenant of Marines, which commissi he held at the outbreak of the war of 1812 with Great Britain, when he was appointed a Captain of Artillery in the Army. To those who were the companions in arms of the deceased, his services during that war are too wall known to require special enumeration. His zenl and activity in the arduous campaigns of 1813 and 1814 on the Biagara frontier, and his distinguished gallantry as a Major of the Staff in the memorable conflicts of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, and the sortie of Port Erie, won for him the universal respect and admiration of his brother officers, and the marked approbation of the Government. Judge, hitting Mr. McDonald. A second ball Raised in 1825 to the confidential post of Adjutant Genewounded the Judge slightly. McKune is likely to ral, held by him at his decease, the Army at large will unrecover, but McDonald will die. derstand it as no slight praise to say that he brought to the discharge of its highly difficult and responsible duties an the Society Islands has been unsuccessful. They intelligence, honesty of purpose, and untiring devotion, repulsed the Royalist troops, with severe loss both which carried him through every emergency with credit to sides, and reinstated their President. Queen Po- himself and advantage to the public service. In all the MARE went in person to rally the troops, but they relations of private life he was equally admirable. No were repulsed, and she fled and took refuge on man's integrity was more spotless. He was most amiaman's integrity was more spotless. He was most amiable and sincere; courteous in intercourse, stanck in friendship, liberal in charity. Though poor himself, the poor knew in him their benefactor.

As appropriate honors to the memory of the deceased each military post will fire minute guns, (thirteen,) commencing at meridian, and display the national flag at half staff from the same hour till sunset on the day next after the receipt of this order; and the Officers of the Army will wear the prescribed badge of mourning for thirty By order of Major General Scorr:

L. THOMAS.

LATE CALAMITY ON LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN.

The New Orleans papers of the 6th instant contain many particulars relative to the late appalling steamboat explosion on lake Pontchartrain, of which we had a brief telegraphic account several days ago, We copy the following from the "Commercial Bulletin: It appears that the steamer St. James, Capt. CLARKE

It appears that the steamer St. James, Capt. CLARKE, left Bay St. Louis on Sunday night in company with the steamboat California, having on board a large number of persons who had been spending the Fourth at the watering places. There were about seventy passengers, and a crew of over thirty, on board. The St. James was about fifteen miles distant from the Pontchartrain railroad landing between two and three o'clock on Monday. day morning, and was a short distance ahead of the steamer California, when the boilers exploded, killing several persons immediately, scalding others, and making a complete wreek of the forward part of the boat. The a complete wreck of the forward part of the boat. The stanchions being torn away by the explosion, the whole of the boiler deck fell upon the boilers and machinery, and many persons, but hurt by the explosion, were then burned and scalded.

When the explosion occurred most of the passengers were asleep. The scene that followed is beyond description. We may imagine the alarm and the fearful confusion. We may imagine the alarm and the fearful contu-sion. When the California came up the St. James was in flames, which several times communicated to the former boat. Although in such dangerous proximity, Captain ENSIGN, of the California, acted coelly, with judgment, and with a noble determination to save human life where possible. The California was made fast to the stern of the burning boat, the landing plank was run out, and all We have just received a copy of the annual Report of the passengers that could be seen—many of them badly the Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, made injured—were taken off, Captain Clarke being the last person to leave his boat. As the California shoved off, a ooy named Bouligny was seen running about the wreck n a dreadful condition. His arms were blown off—nothing but the stumps left-and he appeared to be insane. Assistance to him was impossible, and the poor boy was

the number: some say twenty, others more, lost their lives. Among the number is Isaac T. Preston, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court; Mr. Richard Turner, late Commissary of the Fourth Ward, Second Municipality; J. M. Wolf, a member of the Bar; John Molloy, Nicholas Read; Mr. Shed, of the United States Branch Mint; James M. Jones, mate of the boat; the watchman of the boat; a servant of Dr. Penniston; a boy of Captain Tuft; Mr. Paul, engineer; a free colored boy; John, (a colored man,) second steward of the boat; Mrs. Asher, her daughter. (aged about sixteen.) and two young chilher daughter, (aged about sixteen.) and two young chil-dren: Robert Smith, the steersman; and S. Forrester, who died at Luzenburg's Hospital. Mr. Gachet Delisle, who got on board the St. James at Bay St. Louis, is sup-posed to be lost. Nineteen persons were wounded, some

The "Picayune" says that the scene during the burning of the St. James, as described by eye-witnesses, was one of terrible interest :

"The space between the boats was lighted up by the blazing conflagration to the brightness of midday, and the spectators from the California could see the terrified men and women on board of the St. James hurrying to and and women on board of the St. James hurrying to and fro, wringing their hands, seizing upon such articles as they could find for temporary support, and jumping into the lake. The screams were awfully distinct and harrowing, not from the burning boat merely, but from the water, in all directions, where the swimmers were shouting for help, and drowning, shricking or gasping with agony. Voices were calling from all points as the boats of the California went about swiftly, picking up such as could be reached. The horrified eyes of those upon the California could see men cease to struggle and go down could be reached. The horrified eyes of those upon the California could see men cease to struggle and go down, without the power to help them, or by striving to catch the glimpses of some floating head, as they might be caught in the flashes of the meonlight which sparkled on the ripples beyond the immediate area of the conflagration. It was a scene to harrow up the feelings with anguish, to be remembered with horror to the close of life."

During a severe thunder storm which passed over Madison county (N. Y.) last Wednesday, Mr. Warren Skin-ner, a farmer, while at work in his field was struck dead by a thunderbolt. Every stitch of his clothing was torn from his body and carried some distance.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

THE PLANETS.—Some one says in the papers that four planets—namely. Venus, Jupiter, Mars, and Saturn—are to be seen stretching across the heavens in a line—"Venus brighter than ever in the West," "Jupiter in the East," &c. A mistake rather. Venus is about ten degrees behind the sun, and may be seen, rather pale, for nearly half an hour after sunset. Jupiter passes the meridian about half-past seven, looking gloriously; Mars enters the field, red and dusty, about ten o'clock; and those who wont go home till morning" may get a sight of Saturn, "the old man melancholy," as he steals in about an hour before day-break.

Sorp.—The Democratic papers make merry over a cartain "hasty plate of soup" that Gen. Scott once partook of. We remember that when another brave old General (God rest his soul!) was nominated for the Presidency they grew very facetious over the "hard cider" that he was reported to indulge in occasionally. According to the best of our recollection, they grew very sick of that "hard cider"—it turned deadly sour upon their stomachs. They got funny on the wrong side of their mouths towards the close. If we are not mistaken they will find the "hasty plate of soup" as troublesome to take as the the "hasty plate of soup" as troublesome to take as the "hard cider." It will turn out to be the hottest soup, and the hardest to swallow, they ever got into their mouths, and yet it must go down, though it scald their throats like a boiled lobster. Go ahead, my funny fellows, and

we'll see who'll get the best of the laugh.

[Lynchburg Virginian The returns of the New York city banks are being published. The statement of seventeen of these institutions shows that they had but one dollar in specie to eleven dollars in discounts—the specie being but \$2,007,852, and the discounts \$22,092,731. The Journal of Commerce thinks that the whole return for the city will show

EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER .- On the night of the 5th instant the magazine of Reynolds, Fowler & Stockwell, containing more than one hundred kegs of powder, and siturated in the southeast part of Lafayette, Indiana, ex-

one dollar in specie for seven in discounts

THE VOTE OF GEORGIA. The Savannah Republican says that a majority The Opposition Press having recently revived the of all the votes cast at the Presidential election i complaint of extravagance in the expenditures of GEORGIA is necessary to a choice. In the event, the present administration of the National Governtherefore, that three tickets are run in the State, and neither should receive a majority of the whole number of votes polled, it is made the duty of the Governor to convene the Legislature, which, when assembled, must proceed by joint ballot to the elec-tion of Electors for President and Vice President.

The Southern Rights Democrats have an electoral ticket already in the field for PIERCE and KING. A second ticket, the Republican predicts, will be appointed by the Union Convention which assembled in Milledgeville on Wednesday. This will be also for Pierce and King. And the friends of General Scorr say they will likewise nominate a ticket. Thus there will be three tickets in the field.

The Republican further says that the advices from the interior indicate considerable diversity of opinion among the Whigs. Some go for the appointment of a Union electoral ticket for Pieroe and King, others recom mend the nomination of a third candidate, and others again go for Gen. Scott. The advocates of a third candidate say they are unwilling to be transferred over to the Democratic party. They are opposed to Gen. Scott and will not support him, yet they are not disposed to be Democratized. The Scott men, of course, go against Gen. Pierce. On the other hand, those who advocate the appointment of a Union ticket for Pierce and King say they do not become Democrats by supporting the Democratic nominees. They do not cease to be Whigs, nor do they advocate the claims of Pierce because he is a Democrat, but in spite of it. They support him as a means of keeping up the Union organization and keeping down the uthern Rights party. They contend that there is no chance for Gen. Scott, or even a third candidate, to get the vote of Georgia, and that the supremacy of the Union party, no less than the interests of the South, dictates the propriety of pursuing such a course as will preserve the Union organization.

TESTIMONY OF A DEMOCRAT AND SOUTHERNER.

FROM THE MEMPHIS (TENN.) ENQUIRER. We presume that, among our Democratic fellowcitizens at least, the opinion of ex-Governor John A. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, is entitled to some weight. The genuineness of his "Democracy," and his honest but somewhat misdirected devotion to the South. have, we believe, never been questioned, even by the bitterest of his political opponents. A gentle man of New Orleans, who was a fellow-passenger of Gen. QUITMAN a few days since on a steamer bound

up the river, asked his opinion of Gen. Scorr: "Sir," said the Governor in reply, "the American people have never done Gen. Scorr justice. The more that 37,917,932 man's character and claims to distinction are canvassed, the higher will be the stand he will take in the admiration and gratitude of his countrymen."

"I have been surprised and astonished," continued Gov. Quitman, "that among the Whig party there should be found a single man unwilling to give him a cordial and hearty support. As to his being controlled by Seward, that is mere stuff! I know the man, and he will be controlled by no one contrary to his own convictions of what is right. And, as to his being true to the South, I consider him the most unexceptionable man on that score among all the Whigs who have been named in connexion with the Presidency. I am a Democrat; and, consequently, differing widely as I do from Gen. Scorr or every political question, can never give him my support; but if there is a Whig in the Union for whom, under any circumstances, I could cast my vote for President, that Whig is WINFIELD SCOTT!"

Such, in substance, we understand, was the reply dollars, would, under former Administrations, according to of a brave and gallant soldier, when his opinion of a noble and much-abused companion in arms was asked. We have before heard that these were the sentiments of Gov. QUITMAN. If we mistake not. there is a gentleman in this city, (a Democrat,) and another at Holly Springs, Mississippi, who served with Gov. Q. in the Mexican war, to whom, some pearing in the receipts of the Treasury, the fourth item of months since, he made declarations almost identical The volunteers (comprising the fifth item) ought to with the foregoing. This testimony, from one of have been paid years ago. Why, then, does that hold a the highest Democratic sources, taken in connexion A just computation of the "ordinary" expenditures of now plain and palpable to the world is sounder, be, satisfactory, not only to all Whigs, but to every Whige had ever had any effective share in the administra- man in the country.

NEW YORK SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE WASHINGTON MONU-MENT .- The agent for collecting funds for the Washington says that "Mr. Marsh, United States Minister, has his labors during fourteen months in New York and entered into an arrangement with the Porte, in ac- Brooklyn. His whole receipts were only \$4,651.55, while \$50,000 were expected. James Lennox contributed \$500. The next highest subscriptions were \$50, and there are but five of these.

PORTSMOUTH (VA.) BANK ROBBERY.—The examination of Oliver H. Rand and Abram W. Rand, charged with participation in the heavy robbery committed some time ago on the Portsmouth (Va.) Bank, was commenced at Rich tion of the matter is favorable to American commond on Monday, and evidence was produced against both the accused which would seem to point strongly to-The Whig State Convention invited to meet at wards them as the perpetrators of the robbery. The cirwere briefly as follows :

Two packages of notes, known to have been among those stolen, were presented at the bank by a broker who had received them from Boston, where they had been passed by a stranger. This led to the detective measure at Boston, and Abram W. Rand was arrested there, at the

RICHMOND, MARCH 29, 1852.—I send you \$700 more notes. Can you send three or five hundred more bushels potatoes at same price. Made 30 per cent. on them. Sister is here. Answer to-day. O. H. RAND. This led to the arrest of O. H. Rand, who had previously occupied a respectable position at Richmond. It was shown, further, that shortly after the commission of the robbery a long bag was found in the road near Portsthe robbery a long bag was found in the road near Portsmouth, containing some scraps of paper and notes, which indicated that it had been used in conveying away the plunder from the bank. These scraps of paper were stained by some substance in the bottom of the bag, and the notes recovered in the possession of Rand at Boston were marked with similar and corresponding stains. The additional criminating circumstances that the two Rands, in company with a stranger were in the science. in company with a stranger, were in the neighborhood of In company with a stranger, were in the neighborhood of Portsmouth at or near the time of the robbery, that they had previously provided themselves with tools, among which were bits, such as are used for drilling holes; and also that O. H. Rand, since the robbery, has been known to be in the possession of large sums of money, buying property in his brother's name, &c., were also adduced. The testimony on the other side has yet to be heard.

THE COLLISION ON LAKE ERIE.—The following pers the collision on Lake Erie :

W. Harrison, second mate; Mrs. John Greene, aged 22, formerly of Oswego; Adelia Green, 3 years, her child; Mrs. Miles Hotchkiss and daughter, of Oswego; Mrs. James Callahan and three children, of Oswego; Amanda Wise, of Oswego; James Pheeney, of Cleveland; and Mrs. Skinner, residence unknown.

THE FRENCH PRESS .- An important change is to b made in the character of the Paris " Moniteur," the longestablished official organ of the French Government, which some time one of the regents of Michigan University, is likely to affect very seriously if not fatally the interests of the other journals of France, subject as they are to such restraints as deprive them of all independence and freedom of opinion. It has been announced that from the 1st of the present month the price of the Moniteur, of the Newton University, the honorary degree of Maswhich is published at the Government expense, is to be TER OF ARTS was conferred on Dr. EDWARD MAYNARD, of reduced from 118 francs to 40 francs (about eight dollars) a year, and that instead of being limited in its insertion of original matter to official documents, it is to have an

and the national heart elated. The tide of victory was turned at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, and it rolled forward, with increased volume and glory, until the war

Letter from a Subscriber in Florida.

astrument by which the national honor was restored

good to the Democratic nominee or his friends.

A SUBSCRIBER. Very respectfully,

HONORS TO HENRY CLAY.

Imposing funeral obsequies in honor of HENRY CLAY took place at NEWARK (N. J.) on Tuesday. Business was entirely suspended, all the principal buildings and many of the stores and dwellings shrouded in mourning, and the funeral procession large and impressive in all its details. A powerful and feeling eulogy on the deceased was delivered by the Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, and other appropriate ceremonies observed. The Corporate Authorities of the city of New York

have appointed the 20th instant for paying appropriate be fully worthy of the occasion.

SILK OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

induce unauthorized persons to sell other goods on credit, thus doing great injustice to those pioneers in a new and valuable branch of manufacture, at the same time that injustice is done to the public.

Friend Jones, we are informed, intends to exhibit specimens of these goods for several days at the Capitol, in order to afford the members of Congress from the different States an opportunity to see them, and inform their constituents at home what American enterprise and skill can do in this infant branch of American industry, the raw material for which can be produced to almost any amount within our own country, and might even be exported hence to such climes as are not congenial to its growth.

says the rumors from the country represent the plantations to be visited by the cholera, slaves swept off, &c.

EXTENSIVE FORGERY .- Officers Bilger and Davie, the Essex Market Police Court, on Tuesday arrested George E. Hamilton, who has obtained considerable tificates of his agency, which turned out, upon investigation, to be forgeries:

NEW YORK, JANUARY 23, 1852. SIR: You are hereby authorized to draw at three days' sight

With respect, your obedient servant,
J. GUESNIN,
Assistant Cashier of Ocean Bank, N. Y. city.

George E. Hamilton—Sir: You are instructed to proceed to Panama with the passengers helding through tickets, and, in case you are disappointed in the Monumental City, make the best possible arrangements you can to forward them, and should your funds fall short, you will draw on us in favor of Hon. A. B. Corwine, our Consul, for the amount you require. We expect you to be punctual, and act with all the dispatch you possibly can. Your obedient servants,

SPOFFORD & TILESTON.

Mr. Corwine states that his firm has lost \$25,000 by the transfer of the passengers on the fraudulent represen-tations of Hamilton.

down a steep and high bank, and disappeared forever, while his companion was swimming to an adjacent pier.

"It is quite too late to sustain any proposition of this sort, as it can evidently be productive of no useful result There is nothing in the history of our elections to justify the belief that such a nomination as can now be made, in opposition to the regular nominations of the two parties, of 1847. can succeed in a single State, so far as to accomplish States? The only result of the attempt would be like that which was made at the last election in favor of Mr. VAN

A FREE SOIL VIEW OF THE PLATFORM.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST The Tribune asks: "Does The Post forget its own threats with those of Preston King, D. K. Cartter, &c., as to the effect of a 'finality' resolve, if passed by the Pierce Baltimore Convention ?

We do not forget any such threats, because we made threat we have ever made that we have pocketed? We remember to have said that the nomination by the Democracy of any candidate who was disposed to make the Compromise measures a test of Democracy, or the adoption of any platform which imposed such a test, would be prejudicial if not fatal to the ticket; but we hever said that we should not support any ticket adopted by the National Convention, if fairly organized. What we did say we were justified in saying. We had a right to suppose that Gen. Scorr would continue to occupy that position on the slavery question which had procured for him his strength in the Whig Convention. We had a right to suppose that the Tribune and Evening Journal were pressing his nomination in good faith as a candidate who reflected their opinions upon the "peculiar institution." We admit that we were mistaken in both of these assumptions.

If Gen. Scorr and his friends had continued to stand where they stood when we wrote, and if he had not accepted a nomination on a finality platform, there is no. doubt that any of the prominent candidates before the Democratic Convention would have been defeated by him. But now he is presented as the express champion of "finality," of which there is not a word in the Democratic platform. The very sentiment which would have given Scorr strength, if he had adhered to the principles of the party which presented him, will new, and ought to, enure to the benefit of PIERCE, whose abstract notions of slavery are quite as liberal and just as any ever professed by Gen. Scott, and whose general notions of government command our unqualified admiration.

near Galena, last week, by atmospheric lightning, and melted for about three hundred yards, and more or less injured for half a mile. A spectator who saw the scene describes the electrical exhibition as a chain of fire stretched both ways as far as he could see across the

FATAL EPIDENIC IN VIRGINIA .- The Farmville (Va.) ournal mentions a rumor that a disease of a most malig nant character, somewhat resembling cholers, is prevail-ing to an alarming extent in Charlotte, Lunenburg, Meck-lenburg, and other counties south and east of that place, among the blacks particularly, and that a large number of them have died, one gentleman in Charlotte having lost ten, and another in Mecklenburg as many as forty.

It is expected that the concourse of Whigs which will gather at Niagara on the 27th instant, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Niagara, will be the largest assemblage ever convened together in the United States. Meetings have already been held throughout New York to appoint an unlimited number of delegates to attend, and Pennsylvania, tract from his recent speech on Boston Common, on the Ohio, and the Lake region will probably be there in masses. The Albany Journal says:

The place and the occasion are of themselves highly attractive. A view of the Falls will amply compensate for a long journey. But, besides this, the Battle Fields of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Queenstown, and Fort George are in the immediate neighborhood of the Cataract-all within the compass of a few miles. Those fields were rendered classic by the gallantry of Gen. Scorr and the brave men whom he commanded during the war of 1812. The history of the world furnishes no more sublime instances of heroism than are recorded in connexion with those sanguinary contests. In each of them the then youthful soldier manifested the most accomplished genecalship. The influence of those victories is not to be estimated by the number killed or captured. They were achieved at a dark hour in the history of the country. The surrender of Hull had appalled the nation. The most fearful apprehensions prevailed, and the most poignant mortification was felt throughout the Union. The American arms had been dishonored, and a prompt obliteration of that disgrace was indispensable to a successful prosecution of the war. Gen. Scorr was the fortunate

was closed by an honorable peace. It is highly proper, therefore, that these events should be celebrated

MAY PORT-MILLS, EAST FLORIDA, JULY 5. GENTLEMEN: I enclose you three dollars for your weekly paper. Permit me, at the same time, to observe that I fully endorse the action of the Whig Convention held at Baltimore on the 16th ultimo, and enjoy the hope, as well as firm conviction, that the Whigs of Florida will dodikewise. A few dissentients there may be, but not sufficient to affect the party. Some bickering there was at first, but this, I understand, is gradually subsiding, as it becomes evident the Convention could not gratify the preferences of all. The storm which raged some weeks before the nomination has settled in this section, denoting no

honors to the memory of the lamented statesman. The Whig associations, the members of the Bar, the artists, the artisans, and the other trades and professions have held preliminary meetings to make arrangements; and the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of which fraternity Mr. CLAY was an honored member, have resolved to participate with the blue lodges in the procesion. It is also said that the surviving "Dartmoor prisoners" will parade, with the corps of veterans of the war of 1812. The indications are that the display will The number of persons estimated to have been present

at the funeral of Mr. CLAY in Lexington, on Saturday last, is thirty or forty thousand. The herses and carriages present, if placed in the procession, would have extended many miles. The pageant was a most imposing one, and the utmost feeling was evidenced.

We were yesterday shown a variety of styles of Silk Fabrics, made in Newport, Kentucky, (opposite the city of Cincinnati,) and exhibited by "FRIEND JONES." who. we learn, is the only salesman of that establishment, the character of whose fabrics is so favorably known as to

THE CHOLERA.—This dreaded disease prevails at different localities in the West and Southwest, though it has not yet assumed an epidemic form. At Hopkinsville and Knoxville, Kentucky, it has prevailed considerably, and been attended with great fatality. At Millersburg and tants were deserting their homes. At other points in the State the disease had also made its appearance, but was abating at the last accounts. At Springfield, Illinois, and along the line of the Wabash Canal, in Illinois, the disease had also manifested itself. The New Orleans Picayune denies the report that the cholera was prevailing as an epidemic in that city, and says that there were only eighteen deaths by that disease in the Charity Hospital during the preceding week. On the other hand, the Picayune

[Baltimore American. GEORGE E. HAMILTON, who has obtained considerable notoriety by his fraudulent practices on California emigrants. The complaint on which he was arrested was made by Amos B. Corwine, United States Consul at Panama, who charges him with having, in the latter part of February last, represented himself as the agent of Spofford, Tileston & Co., of this city, and also of Tapsecott & Co., to make arrangements with the deponent (Mr. Corwine) for the transfer of more than two hundred passengers from the Isthmus to San Francisco. Mr. Corwine states that he presented the following letters as certificates of his agency, which turned out upon investiga-

Six: You are hereby authorized to draw at three days' sight on the Ocean Bank of New York city for and to the amount of \$13,000, provided said drafts are used for the purpose of forwarding the passengers placed in your charge on steam-ship Pioneer from Panama to San Francisco.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 23, 1852.

A GRAND SIGHT .- The telegraphic wires were struck SPOFFORD & TILESTON, W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT & CO.

DEOWNED.—At Bath (Me.) Michael Kelley, who was taken with the cramp while bathing in the Kennebec. At Oldtown (Me.) Mr. Crewell; he was attempting to cross the river in a boat, was drawn over the falls and drowned. At Concord, (N. H.) on Sunday, P. C. Holmes, of Dunbarton, aged 20; he went into the river to swim, walked down a steen said light of the swim, walked

PROM CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC.

"We notice in the Whig press considerable speculation as to the future course of DANIEL WEBSTER, and one or two papers jump at the conclusion that he will turn his back on the party which has supported him through the mails. greater part of his long career. We think that he sufficiently indicated his present reelings in the following ex-" Now, gentlemen, I have only to say to you that at my pre

generally favorable. sent time of life I am not likely to adopt any sudden change.
What I have been I propose to be. No man can foresee the occurrences of future life. I profess to foresee nothing.
The future is distant, the present is our own; and for the

of Sacramento, as candidates for Congress original escort of the Mexican Boundary Com-

A bloody rencounter lately took place at Sacra-

The attempt to put down the Revolutionists at

An arrival from Valparaise announces a change in the Peruvian Ministry opposed to the movements of Gen. Flores, who still threatens Guayaquil, and has been joined by a party of Americans.

FROM MEXICO.

Advices have been received from Vera Cruz to A difficulty of a serious pature had occurred be

Mr. W. as a statesman, entirely divested of those selfish feelings which sometimes characterize a man of less en-larged capacity, and who is actuated by considerations of the money out of the country, without the payment of any duties on it, when a French commercial house in the city of Mexico, to whom the Mexican Government is largely indebted, and for the payment of whose debt it had been the French Minister dispatched his Secretary of Legation to Paris, to represent the affair to his Government. At the same time Mexican despatches were sent to Paris, showing up the conduct of the French Minister in no favorable light .- Picayune.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

he will be found now to occupy the same high and conservative ground that he did upon a former oc-

The topic of leading interest in it for the public, is the

"That the late freshet was unprecedented for height any beneficial result, as the form of them proves that the rally true. I have been in the valley of the Potomac, upon the line of the canal, for the last twenty-three years; known friends of Mr. Webster, who are at all times ready o take the responsibility of any measure which they and during that period, particularly in the last ten years, have spared no pains to get at the highest reliable water marks of the Potomac; and I now state that I have met deem proper and expedient for the accomplishment of an object so desirable as that proposed, are not in favor of with none above, or even as high, as those left by it in April last. The fresh in 1847, as already remarked, was regarded as a very high one; yet the late one rose above it, from the Point of Rocks to the mouth of the South

can succeed in a single State, so far as to accomplish the election of a single elector on the new ticket to be proposed. But, supposing it possible to succeed in one or more States, even to the extent of preventing a choice, where would be the use of throwing the election into the hands of the present House of Representatives, voting by

upon the canal had become extensive, and when the indi-rect loss to the company in revenue, from a suspension of the navigation of its canal, is so much less than it would river as great as the recent one, reduce the time lost to the navigation from about three months, as it will now be, to not over one month. 'I come now to speak of the condition of the canal

FOREIGN ITEMS.

It is in contemplation, says the Paris Constitutionnel, to enter into an international convention between France, the United States, Russia, and Holland to regulate the whale fishery on a new basis.

Count p'ORSAY is dying. He has been ordered by his

It is stated that the property of the Duke D'AUMALE, which he inherited from the Prince of Condé, is to be forthwith placed under sequestration, pending the proceedings commenced by the parties in whose favor the yearly sum of 100,000 francs was left, to found a benefiyearly sum of 100,000 francs was lett, to found a benefi-cial establishment at Ecouen. Advertisements have ap-peared in the papers, from the agents of the Duke d'Au-male, announcing the sale, on the 4th and 5th July, of portions of the Chantilly domain.

weekly journal, on the existing Government of France.

The journal is to be printed in three different languages, French, German, and English. It is to be under the editorial control of Louis Blanc, Etienne Cabet, and Pierre Leroux, assisted by a council consisting of nearly twenty man named Robbins was drowned on Thursday evening in the Connecticut River, just above Bellows Falls. She was engaged in bathing. On the same evening a young man named Robbins was drowned while bathing in the Connecticut at Brattleboro.—Springfield Republican.

ment, we disprove the charge by republishing from the National Intelligencer of the 31st of March the subjoined editorial article, in which its fallacy was at that time so conclusively demonstrated by evidence derived from the public record as at once to silence the cavilling of our political adversaries on this subject. But the complaint having now been renewed, we content ourselves for the present by reproducing the article: FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER OF MARCH 31, 1852. In the discussions which have taken place, in the newspapers and elsewhere, on the financial question, an attempt has been made to hold the present Administration responsible for an alleged large increase of the Expenditures of the Government. With the growth of the Government, and the additional cost of governing newly-acquired and distant territories, it could not well be otherwise than that the expenses of the Government must be somewhat increased, but not to any thing like the amount at which it has been stated; as, for example, in the "Union" of a

at one period of the Van Buren Administration. Let us briefly analyze this sweeping charge. It is not true, in the first place, that the expenditures of the Government last year amounted so high as fifty millions. In so large an expenditure, however, a few millions more or ss would by some persons be thought to make little difference. But the actual payments during the year amounted to only forty-eight millions of dollars, instead of fiftytwo millions, (or fifty millions, as estimated by others!) as will be seen by the following statement, made up from authentic materials.

few days ago, in which the expenditures of Government

were charged to have reached fifty-two millions of dollars.

instead of the thirty-seven millions which they had reached

The payments (not expenses) of the Government for the fiscal year 1850 and 1551 were \$48,005,878 From which deduct-One Mexican instalment......\$3,242,400 Mexican indemnity claims...... 2,516,691 5.759.091

42,246,787 Duties refunded on sugar and molasses wrongfully collected, (see decisions of Supreme\$513.850 (Court)..... ...867.263 Debentures896.024 Excess of duties Expenses of collecting the revenues and sales of lands2,051,708 4.328.84

.672,500 Census expenses... Three and five per cent. fund to States, and repayment of lands erroneously sold Smithsonian Institution 30,910 777.755 87,140,177 1,302,365 And mail service-Navy Department ..

35,837,812

635,380

\$35,201,482

Of the expenditures of the last year nearly six millions of dollars, it will be seen, went to pay in part for our little property in California. The duties refunded, and the expenses of collecting the

revenues, &c., amounting to more than four millions of

Payments to volunteers.

the then existing laws, have been paid by and deducted from the revenue by collectors. Now every thing is paid into the Treasury and repaid to the employees, &c. The items under the third division of the above statement are surely not "ordinary expenses" of Government. The revenues from the Ocean Mail Steamers not ap-

the above should not be added to the expenses.

tion of the General Government

place in the account of "ordinary expenses" of the Government. with Gen. Scott's hearty, unqualified, and enthusiastic approval of the Whig Platform, (which it is the Government for the year 1851 is, therefore, by this stronger, and more just to the South, on sectional analysis, reduced to little more than thirty-five millions questions, than the Democratic platform;) these of dollars, being a less annual amount, as before stated, facts, we say, ought to be, and we doubt not will than the Government expenditure had risen to before the

A Constantinople letter in the New York Times cordance with which the duty to be paid by American merchants on imports and exports is to be the same as what is paid by the last English treaty, until such time as a separate and specific agreement shall have been made between the two Governments of Turkey and the United States. This determina-

merce." Macon, (Georgia,) to ratify the nominations of the Whig National Convention, has been postponed be repeated. The main facts adduced at the examination curred, and the panic created was such that the interior of the robbery are well known and need not be repeated. The main facts adduced at the examination curred, and the panic created was such that the interior of the robbery are well known and need not be repeated. from the 4th to the 18th of August, to avoid clashing with the commencement exercises at Athens, as well as (says the Macon Citizen) to give the people

RELIEF TO THE MONTREAL SUFFERERS .- A pub-RELIEF TO THE MONTREAL SUFFERERS.—A public meeting was held at New York on Tuesday, for the purpose of taking measures to collect pecuniary relief for the sufferers by the recent destructive conhis brother found: relief for the sufferers by the recent destructive conflagration in Montreal. George Griswold, Esq. presided, and Henry E. Ransom acted as secretary. An account of the fire having been read from the Montreal papers, a number of gentlemen were appointed a General Committee to collect subscriptions, &c., with authority to appoint auxiliary committees to receive collections in the different Wards; which having

been done, the meeting adjourned. DAVID MERRIWETHER, who has been appointed by the Governor of Kentucky a Senator in Congress to fill temporarily the place made vacant by the death of Mr. CLAY, took his seat yesterday.

The State Convention for the revision of the Con-

stitution of Louisiana met at Baton Rouge on the 5th of July. Duncan F. Kenner (Whig) was chosen President. The Whigs of VERMONT held an enthusiastic State Convention at Burlington on Wednesday, and nominated ERASTUS FAIRBANKS for Governor, WM. it is ascertained, were lost from the propeller Oswego, C. KITTRIDGE for Lieutenant Governor, GEORGE

men for Presidential Electors. The Whigs of the First District have nominated Hon. JAMES MEACHAM for Congress.

The Whigs of the Second District have nominated Andrew Tracy, of Woodstock, for Congress.

Howes for Treasurer, and designated other gentle-

The Michigan papers state that Maj. WILLIAMS, for many years Mayor of Detroit, and Maj. KEESLEY, for both influential Democrats, have come out for Gen. Scott for President HONOBARY DEGREE. -At a recent meeting of the Faculty

the city of Washington. EMBARKATION OF MISSIONARIES.—Rev. HENRY BALLAN-TINE and Mrs. BALLANTINE, with four children, embarked from Boston Saturday morning, in the ship Chile, for Bombay, on their return to the mission of the American Board at Ahmednugger, with which they have been connected for many years.

[Boston Daily Advertiser.] The steamer Illinois arrived at New York yes-